FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALT OPPOSITION EXPOSED, LOST 'MARKED TRUMP CARD'

LD170935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Yuri Zhukov commentary: "Obvious Support"]

[Text] The closer we come to concluding a Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, the more fiercely it is opposed by adversaries of detente. Although, as AP admits, the number of Americans supporting this agreement "is now at its highest level in the last 2 years" (75 percent!), figures associated with the military-industrial complex are literally leaning over backwards to try to prevent if not the signing then at least the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

Use is now made of vile methods of misinformation. Thus, the senators have been recently assured that U.S. allies allegedly come out against a limitation of strategic arms, seeing in it a threat to their security. Mere reference is made to the utterances of certain reactionary NATO bosses--mostly U.S. generals.

But how are things in reality?

Concern is really expressed in Western Europe these days, but for quite a different reason: This concern is motivated by fears over the recently stepped-up attempts by the most reactionary forces at frustrating the conclusion of an agreement. As A. Pawelczyk, chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control, declared recently, the impression is created that this campaign is dictated by a desire to "undermine efforts at achieving agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which would serve the stabilization of security and the policy of detente." "The failure of a SALT-II agreement," he continued, "would worsen the foreign policy climate and create a new danger for the cause of world peace."

This is why, although the positions of the members of the North Atlantic alliance on disarmament issues are far from identical, but are at times controversial, the presidents of the United States and France, the chancellor of the FRG and the British prime minister have clearly and explicitly declared as a result of their talks in Guadeloupe their support for such an agreement.

As the New York TIMES observed, "The political objective of their statements is to deprive the Senate opponents of a new agreement of the opportunity to allege that it was unpopular with the allies."

It can be added that the French Council of Ministers heard a presidential report on the content of the talks in Guadeloupe and reaffirmed on January 11 that France supports the conclusion of a Soviet-American treaty on limitation of strategic nuclear arms.

Thus the political schemers, who started a behind-the-stage fuss in Congress, have been exposed. They lost their marked trump card from their political deck. Now they will no longer be able to refer to their allies in the North Atlantic alliance, alleging that the agreement does not suit the U.S. partners in NATO.

PRAVDA ASSESSES SALT PROGRESS, VIEWS CAMBODIA, SPAIN

LD161355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] The Weather and Politics

In the first days of the present year the weather in Europe has been severe, including the European part of the USSR, and has been marked by unusually hard frosts and heavy snowfall. A particularly grim situation prevails in the western part of the continent, which is unused to such winters, and a flood of news has come in from there about disruptions to power supplies, snowdrifts on highways dotted with immobilized motor vehicles and people freezing in unheated homes.

Natural phenomena often suggest associations with politics. And on this occasion too the weather has been a persistent reminder of how many unsolved problems persist on our continent and for all mankind. Energy, transport, environmental conservation.... what tremendous efforts would have to be made and what considerable resources would be needed to cope with these problems.

It will be recalled that the Soviet Union long ago placed on the agenda of international life specific proposals regarding a number of problems vital to a peaceful Europe. These were discussed at both the all-European conference in Helsinki and the Belgrade meeting of its participants. Lasting peace, security and close cooperation in the spheres of politics, economics, science, technology and culture for the good of mankind--those are the lofty, noble aims which the socialist world sets itself.

Unfortunately, there are considerable obstacles in the way of these aims. The main obstacle is the arms race unleashed by imperialism. It not only poisons the international atmosphere and disunites the peoples but also absorbs truly colossal funds totaling $400 billion per year. This sum represents a monstrous waste of raw materials, materials and manpower which could all be used for the good of mankind. And according to the plans of the Pentagon and the NATO leadership, military expenditure is to be stepped up still further in 1979.

The fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and the socialist community states are working tirelessly on ending the dangerous arms race and achieving disarmament.

In solving these tasks much depends on how relations between the USSR and the United States develop. The new year has taken from the old the baton of efforts to smooth out Soviet-American relations. In his recent conversation with U.S. senators visiting the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reaffirmed the extremely important, principled lines of Soviet foreign policy: In our era all people, regardless of their political views and convictions, must be united by a common desire to preserve peace and avoid a nuclear holocaust. In the interests of preserving and consolidating peace it is imperative for relations between the USSR and the United States to be based on equality and identical security. The Soviet Union invariably advocates that accords be reached on this basis regarding specific questions of strengthening international detente and restricting and ultimately eliminating both nuclear and conventional armaments.

The speediest conclusion of the new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms which, while important in itself, would considerably improve prospects of other disarmament talks and would contribute to smoothing out Soviet-American relations as a whole would be a major step toward the constructive, mutually advantageous development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's meetings with U.S. senators and also with U.S. journalists visiting Moscow are this year's first steps in the tireless and great work by the CPSU and the Soviet state to improve the international atmosphere and organize relations of neighborliness among all states in the spirit of the principles and accords of the all-European conference.

Patriots' Victory

An event of historic importance has taken place in Southeast Asia. Under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] revolutionary patriotic forces have won victory over the reactionary dictatorship of the Beijing [Peking] puppets who, performing their masters' will, transformed the country into a torture chamber and kindled conflicts with neighboring states. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has emerged. A People's Revolutionary Council has been created--the only lawful government expressing the Kampuchean people's desire for independence, peace, good relations with other countries and the building of socialism.

The first thing the world press is noting in its attempts to comprehend the importance of what has happened in Kampuchea is the swiftness with which the puppet regime collapsed, despite active Beijing support. "If the KNUFNS controls much of the country," the Washington POST wrote after the patriots' liberation of Phnom Penh, "this marks the success of one of the fastest and most stunning operations in contemporary history." "The rapid collapse of the Pol Pot regime," Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES reported, "has surprised Western observers and also China."

As far as the Chinese leaders' "surprise" is concerned, we will come to that. However, Western observers would seem to have nothing to be surprised about. For they have long known that the clique of Beijing placemen could engender nothing but hatred in the Khmer people. Sufficient information about the monstrous outrages perpetrated in the country has percolated to the outside world--via foreign correspondents in Thailand and then via the few Western journalists admitted to the country--since the pro-Maoist regime was established in Kampuchea 3 years ago. The Western press repeatedly provided sensational materials about this, particularly when it still had no need to show circumspection regarding the present increasingly close relations between Washington and Beijing.

According to its deserts the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was called "repellent," "barbaric," and "monstrous." It was the practical embodiment of the export version of the Chinese "Cultural Revolution." "The Phnom Penh government's policy," the New York TIMES admitted, "equally embittered peasants and citydwellers." Therefore it is not surprising that, under the pressure of the people's anger, such a regime collapsed at the first serious blow struck by the patriots. The occupation of Phnom Penh by insurgent units, West Germany's DPA reported, ended "one of the most terrible regimes recent history has seen."

Of course, the change that has taken place in the region has attracted close attention throughout the world. The Kampuchean patriots' victory has been greeted with complete understanding in the socialist community countries. In their greetings telegrams to the young government the fraternal states' party and state leaders proclaimed on behalf of their peoples their readiness to extend to the liberated country total support in building a new life. It cannot be any other way; it is the only course for those to whom proletarian internationalism is not an empty boast but a fundamental principle playing an extremely important role in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The overthrow of the Beijing puppets regime in Kampuchea has been welcomed with satisfaction by all those who cherish the cause of peace and neighborliness in Southeast Asia. [paragraph continues]

The new Kampuchean Government, India's PATRIOT writes, "deserves all-round support from freedom-loving peoples." France's L'HUMANITE voiced the conviction that the recent events in Kampuchea will promote the easing of tension in Southeast Asia and beyond.

For understandable reasons Beijing has reacted quite differently to the fall of its puppets. A torrent of enraged abuse has flooded the pages of the Chinese press. Not surprisingly: The regime on which the Chinese leaders had gambled their main stake, counting on using it as an obedient tool of their great-power hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia, has perished ignominiously. On orders from Peking the Pol Pot clique created an extremely tense situation on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, constantly organizing invasions of Vietnamese territory by its troops, burning settlements and killing peaceful inhabitants--women, old men, and even children.

Now the border incidents will undoubtedly cease, the dangerous tension between Kampuchea and Vietnam will disappear and new, friendly relations according with their interests will be established.

The Beijing leaders are now beginning a large-scale operation to save their Kampuchean henchmen. On the one hand (incidentally, according to some reports the clique's ring-leaders have succeeded in fleeing to Beijing to escape the people's anger) the Pol Potites are receiving instructions from China to turn to "guerrilla warfare" and promises of weapons support. Commenting on these reports, political observers abroad reasonably point out that guerrilla warfare is possible only with support from the population, as was the case in this same Kampuchea during the national liberation struggle against the foreign colonialists and their local minions. But on what support from the population can Pol Pot's hated butchers count? On the other hand, alluding to Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese leaders have put into circulation a lie to the effect that in Kampuchea it is not a case of a popular uprising against a cruel regime, not a case of that country's strictly domestic affair, but of "foreign aggression and exploitation."

That is the leitmotiv of Beijing propaganda, including propaganda in the UN Security Council. On whom are the Chinese leaders counting? "Beijing," the New York TIMES explains, "undoubtedly expects resolute support from Washington, since Beijing views the recent normalization of Sino-U.S. relations 'from its own strategic viewpoint.' That is, the Chinese leaders intend to play the 'Americancard' actively in their own interests."

And how is Washington responding to these hopes? "It is paradoxical," France's LE FIGARO notes on this topic, "that a regime which aroused almost universal hatred because of the atrocities it committed is at the last moment meeting with support from abroad." Even more paradoxically, it is precisely those people who usually indulge so eagerly in hypocritical expatiations about "human rights" who are prepared to help restore the inhumane regime which has been overthrown.

"The U.S. imperialists and the Chinese leaders," Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, has said, "are waging a hysterical campaign against Vietnam. This campaign serves as a smokescreen to conceal China's buildup of armed forces on the border with Vietnam. Vietnam is not the aggressor. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam does not intend to seize territory. It is merely interested in safeguarding peace and security on its borders."

Some foreign press commentaries sound strange. When Pol Pot's regime was committing bloody reprisals against its own people and organizing armed adventures on the border with Vietnam, this did not particularly worry the foreign press. Yet now some people are ranting about the "exceptionally grave consequences" allegedly arising for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Undoubtedly the Kampuchean patriots' victory has visibly altered the political situation in the Indochina Peninsula--and altered it for the better. Favorable prospects have finally been opened up before the populations for strengthening peace and building their own life according to their national aspirations, without outside interference.

What Is the Target

At the beginning of January in the Basque country an army officer and an armed police corporal were shot down. The very next day the military governor of Madrid was assassinated. Less than a week passed when it became known that a member of Spain's Supreme Court had become the victim of the latest political assassination.

Several victims in just a few days. These and other acts of terrorism are being committed, aimed at influencing Spain's political life and creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear in the country. All this forces us to wonder who gains from such attempts?

This question can be answered merely by considering that, now that Spain's new Constitution has been approved by referendum and implemented, a new chapter has begun in the country's life. Over 87 percent of the electorate said "yes" to the fundamental law. This meant "yes" to the complete rejection of the gloomy Francoist past, "yes" to positive changes in the country, "yes" to the prospect of further democratic transformations. The new constitution's entry into force is an important victory for Spain's democratic, progressive forces. Preparations for the parliamentary elections scheduled for 1 March are now developing under the sign of this victory.

But the forces of the past are reluctant to leave the political stage. The extreme rightwing "new force" and Spanish Falange and other extreme reactionary groups are making themselves felt in turn. The neo-Francoists are not only enjoying their provocative assemblages, they are trying to act. Last November a group of officers planned to seize the government building, arrest the cabinet chief and proclaim a government of "national salvation" made up of disciples of the late dictator. Extreme rightwing elements recently organized a provocative stunt during the funeral of the capital's military governor, who had been killed by terrorists--they began shouting demands for power to be handed over to the military.

In their calculations the reactionary circles allocate a definite place to the consequences of the economic crisis--the sharp reduction in industrial production growth, unemployment, rising prices and inflation--affecting the public mood. Against the general background of the country's complex political and economic life the terrorists' shootings objectively serve the rightists' interests.

Spain's democratic forces are alarmed by terrorist acts aimed against the consolidation of democracy and at creating an unhealthy political climate in the country, hindering the normal preparation and holding of the parliamentary elections.

U.S., PRC STANDS ON CAMBODIA IN LIGHT OF UN DEBATE

LD162000 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The United Nations Security Council closed its debate on the situation in Kampuchea. Just because it barred legal representatives of the Khmer people from the discussion it was unable to work out a decision that would reflect objectively the present state of affairs in Kampuchea and not distort it.

This is why the Soviet Union, as a permanent member of the Security Council, voted against the draft resolution proposed by several delegations. By doing so it rejected the slanderous attacks and provocative lies spread about the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the legitimate Government of Kampuchea. More from our commentator, Vladimir Korolev, and this is what he writes:

The Peoples' Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the only legal representative of the Khmer people. It has the backing of the broadest section of the population and exercises full power in the country. The deposed government of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, on whose request the council discussed the situation in Kampuchea, represents no one. This government has no right to act on behalf of the Kampucheans. The Pol Pot regime deprived the Kampucheans of the fruits of their victory won in the prolonged war against the American aggressors and their Phnom Penh stooges. It has turned the country into a domain of the Beijing [Peking] hegemonists and doomed millions of people to suffering and death. Three million people out of the 8 million population of Kampuchea are believed to have been destroyed by the regime. A statement issued by the Kampuchean Government points out that the current discussion of Kampuchean affairs by the Security Council is in defiance of the United Nations Charter and an act of crude interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

China and the United States acted as sponsors of this slanderous campaign against the Kampuchean people and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations. The fury and disappointment demonstrated by the Beijing leaders is easy to understand. It had staked on the Kampuchean card and had hoped to turn the Pol Pot regime into an instrument for carrying out their expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. These plans have proved to be a failure.

As for the United States, its denounciation of what it termed as interference in the affairs of Kampuchea is sheer hypocrisy. For many years the United States has been preventing the Kampuchean people from deciding their own affairs. The United States staged military provocations against Kampuchea. It inspired a military takeover and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh. And finally, America launched an aggressive war against Kampuchea, but it failed to reach its purpose. And that explains why the United States and China today bear ill feelings toward the Kampuchean people and are doing all they can to distort the real meaning of the events in Kampuchea. The people of Kampuchea refuse to put up with the slander and the attempts to interfere in their domestic affairs. Free and independent Kampuchea is now entering a new stage of her development.

Soviets Averted UN Interference

LD161456 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: The firm and consistent stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries frustrated the attempts by enemies of the Kampuchean people to push the United Nations Security Council to the road of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Representatives of socialist countries resolutely rebuffed the slander coming from the non-existent regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people. This regime imposed on the people of Kampuchea terror and genocide: In the three years of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's stay in power more than 2.5 million of Kampuchea's population of 8 million were destroyed without investigation and trial. The speed of the regime's collapse is evidence first of all of the fact that the dictatorial clique got absolutely no support from the masses.

With the help of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique Beijing [Peking] was trying to export "Cultural Revolution". By the Maoist pattern, destroyed were whole strata of the population--intellectuals, doctors, students, specialists. The result of Mao's "village should be around the town" slogan was that all population of towns were forcibly resettled to the countryside. The implanting of Maoist communes turned Kampuchea into a mass concentration camp. As a result, the ancient nation with a high culture and civilization was thrown back, to a bloody regime, which combined the features of fascism and medieval barbarity.

The outrages of the genocide campaign in Kampuchea took place in full view of the whole world. One cannot but note the stand of some countries, which were silent during the bloody terror campaign in Kampuchea but have now launched a campaign of slanders and insinuations against that country. On these days, when the Kampuchean people gained the long-wished freedom and proclaimed the policy of non-alignment, they stepped up their anti-Kampuchean activity and are whipping up passions around the events in Kampuchea. As far as the provocative case brought to the U.N. Security Council is concerned, it was inspired precisely by those who once instigated Kampuchea against Vietnam.

The people of goodwill the world over enthusiastically welcome the glorious victory of the Kampuchean people. This victory, says the resolution of the seventh session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, has opened a new stage towards true independence, peace, democracy and flourishing of Kampuchea, development of the relations of friendship and equitable cooperation with South-East Asian countries. This opinion is shared by all the real friends of the Kampuchean people, all who cherish the cause of peace, social progress and security of peoples.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON AAPSO SESSION, CONCLUDING DECLARATION

Soviet Delegation Meets Samai

LD161934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Countries, which is taking part in the work of the seventh session of the AAPSO Presidium, met in Hanoi Roh Samai, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Countries. During the conversation Samai spoke of the struggle of the Kampuchean people for the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the activity and tasks of the People's Revolutionary Council.

Resolution on Iran

LD162308 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] hanoi, January 16, TASS--A resolution on Iran was adopted at the seventh session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, (AAPSO) that has ended here. The document expresses the full solidarity of AAPSO with Iranian patriots in their struggle against the tyranny and dictatorship with the aim of restoring democracy and improving the population's life, for ending the 25 years of domination in Iran by American imperialism which is the main force on which the cruel and corrupt regime relies.

General Declaration

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 16, TASS--The Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (its 7th session ended in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam), has unanimously passed a general declaration which points to an important contribution of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement to the world revolutionary process and peoples' struggle for freedom, social and economic progress, for peace, for relaxation of international tension and for an end to the arms race, against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and Zionism. The socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, are giving assistance to the forces fighting for national and social liberation. The joint struggle waged by the socialist countries, the international workers' movement, the forces of national liberation and the progressive forces of the whole world is the priority factor of the victory over imperialism, of the triumph of the ideas of freedom, peace and friendship.

The Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has resolutely declared against imperialism's subversive actions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It denounced the attempts of the United States and Zionism to impose upon the peoples of the Middle East solutions which have the aim to perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands, which infringe upon the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and ignore settlement of the Middle East issue with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The session came out against the Camp David accords which do not promote establishment of a fair peace in the Middle East.

The declaration denounces attempts of using the NATO mechanism for direct military interference into African countries' affairs, and also manoeuvres of the racism and apartheid regimes in the south of Africa.

The participants in the session expressed solidarity with the courageous people of Vietnam, the anti-imperialist policy which has won the sympathy and respect of the progressive forces of the whole world. They came out against the hegemonic designs and the aggressive great-power policy of the Chinese leadership towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese leaders are building up their political and military links with the forces of imperialism, the fascist junta in Chile and the reactionary regime of South Africa, they are heightening tension in South East Asia and in Asia as a whole.

The Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has resolutely declared in support of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the only legitimate representative of the people of that country and urged all the states and also the national and international organizations to strengthen solidarity with the Kampuchean people.

The declaration welcomes the foreign policy of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, which is based on the principles of peace, friendship and cooperation, it resolutely denounces the manoeuvres of imperialism and international reaction against independence and sovereignty of Laos.

The Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has noted with satisfaction that the South East Asian countries are exerting huge efforts to turn that area into a zone of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and prosperity. The participants in the session support the struggle waged by the peoples of South East Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin countries for elimination of the military imperialist bases, such as Diego Garcia, and for turning that area into a peace zone.

UNITED STATES

GLAZUNOV COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S REMARKS TO TIME MAGAZINE

LD162044 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The interview given by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to TIME magazine has evoked wide reaction in the world. Our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes:

The aim of Soviet foreign policy is to preserve peace. This was once more, and with great conviction, reaffirmed in the Soviet leader's interview. But how to preserve peace? Even today there still exist the worshipers of the old adage: If you want peace, prepare for war, in spite of the fact that mankind's experience over the centuries shows the fallacy of such a thesis. The Soviet Union backs a different formula: If you want peace, follow a policy of peace. As Leonid Brezhnev says in his interview for TIME, neighborliness, no matter what the political systems and viewpoints, is the best line in interstate relations. Good neighbors are states that maintain friendly, or at least normal, smooth relations. There could be differences and even disputes, but they should be solved on the negotiating table and not by use of weapons. These are states that trust each other.

But it could hardly be possible to speak about genuine and ful? disarmament if the states aim at increasing accumulation of arms, and some people are trying to take advantage of this. You, dear friends, are aware of statements about a so-called Soviet threat. On what are such statements based now? On the premise that the Soviet Union is feverishly arming itself, thus creating a threat to the West. But if that is so, then why do the Western countries not accept the Soviet proposals for armaments cuts and disarmament? There are dozens of these proposals. Could it not be that all the talk about a Soviet threat is a pretext for increasing their own military budgets and for boosting NATO's military might? It is clear that such a Western policy evokes in us a well-justified alarm. If we have in mind the deepening of the policy of detente and mutual understanding, then we must abandon the arms race and strive for disarmament. This is the principle task.

In the present international situation, with its complex network of pros and cons, the process of mutual understanding among the states is developing not without effort. It is necessary to overcome the resistance of forces that are still prisoners of the cold war. There are also attempts to interpret detente as a way to preserve the social status quo, to freeze the hotbeds of colonialism and racism. We must be absolutely clear here: Where there is social oppression, there will also be struggle for social freedom; where there is colonialism, there will also be struggle for national freedom. As far as the policy of detente is concerned, it regulates interstate relations; it represents a process of establishing new--and even better--friendly relations between states.

The Soviet Union has been and will be in favor of deepening this process, and for expanding it to all regions in the world.

'CRIMINAL PROVOCATIONS' OF ZIONISTS IN NEW YORK SCORED

LD161426 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Terrorists From Zionist Organizations"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Mikhail Beglov, reports:

American Zionism fanning a noisy propaganda campaign through its subsidized mass media with the object of accusing the national liberation organizations of various countries of "illegal" and "subversive" activity, in fact is instigating itself acts of terror. Irrefutable evidence of this has been furnished by the activity of numerous militant organizations of American Zionists, such as "B'nai B'rith", the "American Jewish Congress", the "Jewish Defence League", the "Jewish Armed Resistance", etc. The American Zionists selected as objectives of their criminal provocations the missions of socialist and progressive countries operating in New York at the United Nations, and also various international organizations. The Zionists do not conceal that the main cause of hatred for socialist countries is their foreign policy, which does not suit Tel Aviv because it envisages the exposure of the aggressive, anti-Arab actions of the Israeli leadership.

Shots, bomb blasts, provocative gatherings outside housing developments, attacks on individual foreign citizens, damage to cars and other property--this is a far from complete list of the actions of fascist-minded thugs. Most active is the "Jewish Defence League", whose members fired at the housing complex in a New York suburb, where the families of Soviet officials live. Criminal outrages of Zionists were also often perpetrated against other Soviet offices in New York and also the missions of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, India, Iraq and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

Fascist-minded thugs from Zionist organizations were more than once caught red-handed. A big cache of arms, explosives and ammunition, belonging to one of the Zionist organizations, was discovered in New York just around the corner of the FBI. Its "owner", a former policeman, admitted that he had taken the bulk of the equipment, which filled the basement of a big building, from police and other military stocks.

The terroristic activity of the Zionists is effected with the direct connivance of the official United States authorities. Ruthlessly baiting civil rights champions in the United States, the American authorities are shown benevolence to the Zionist crininals. Thus, the criminals which had fired on the Soviet housing complex, were given only suspended sentences.

OPINION IN U.S. IN FAVOR OF SALT AGREEMENT CITED

LD161602 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 16. TASS--The White House press secretary J. Powell said at a press conference here that the Soviet Union and the United States were advancing towards the conclusion of a good agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. He added that the new agreement accorded with the interests of the United States. A refusal by the Senate to ratify the SALT-2 agreement would have very serious and dangerous consequences.

P. Warnke, the former director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, called for the early conclusion and Senate ratification of the new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. Speaking at the Women's National Democratic Club, he emphasized that this agreement would mark a major step towards accomplishing the main task of our time--to avert a nuclear war. Warnke sharply opposed attempts by adversaries of detente to frustrate SALT-2 through packaging it with other questions which had nothing to do with it. He said that this agreement equally accorded with the national interests of the United States and the interests of the USSR.

Corporation

If it would be frustrated for this or that reason, the arms race would be further stimulated, United States arms spending would immediately increase by 5,000 to 10,000 million dollars annually, suspicions and distrust would increase between nuclear powers and the risk of a nuclear catastrophe would immeasurably intensify. A serious crisis would appear in East-West relations.

Speaking in the U.S. Senate, G. Nelson, Democrat from Wisconsin, said that the limitation of strategic arms was the only sane alternative to the senseless arms race. If no agreement would be reached in this sphere, the continuation of the uncontrolled arms race would substantially increase the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. The Senator emphasized that a new Soviet-American agreement was of far too big an importance and it must not be made dependent on transient changes in the political climate. The Senate must ratify it as soon as it was signed by both sides.

Writing in the Los Angeles TIMES, Senator A. Cranston, Democrat from California, expressed his firm belief in the necessity of a lasting agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. He would strive for ratification of this agreement, because the destiny of America and the destiny of all mankind were at stake.

NEW CONGRESS WILL GIVE MUCH TIME TO SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD170022 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Congress of the 96th convention [as heard] has gone into session in Washington. Our correspondent reports from the American capital: The Congress has opened against the background of mounting uncertainty, both on domestic and foreign policy issues. Observers expect heated debates on the draft of the 1980 federal budget. The military-industrial complex, which can pull many strings on the Capitol Hill, is again stepping up a propaganda campaign about an alleged Soviet threat. This is being done in a bid to justify in the eyes of the public the marked increase in military spending. Press reports say the draft budget provides for a 10 percent increase in military spending. The draft also proposes some cuts in public programs. Allocations will be slashed for such important fields as the health service and education, for grants to the poor, for unemployment relief and also for saving the cities which are in a state of decline.

A number of public organizations have sent telegrams to the White House criticizing the draft budget. The chairman of the Amalgamated Union of Automobile, Aerospace and Farm Machine Industries, D. Fraser, has denounced the proposed financial moves of the administration as absolutely unacceptable. Mayor Young of Detroit has denounced them as having explosive social consequences. Heated debates are also expected on the latest foreign policy moves and diplomatic initiatives of the White House, including rapprochement with China, which has been achieved practically without congressional consent. The Congress will also have to take a stand on the hot spots in different parts of the world, because United States interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples is becoming increasingly dangerous.

Observers also feel that the Congress will give much of its time to Soviet-American relations. The U.S. public is hopeful that the Congress will take a reasonable stand on the problem of strategic arms limitation. The latest public opinion polls indicate that more than 75 percent of people in the United States favor efforts to limit the arms race and want a speedy agreement on the vitally important problem of strategic arms limitation.

'POLITICAL STRUGGLE ON TWO LEVELS' SEEN IN CHINA

LD171005 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 January 1979 publishes on page 14, under the headline "Conflicts, Deadlocks, Prospects," a 3,100-word Yevgeniy Ambartsumov article surveying recent political developments in the PRC. Ambartsumov describes the development of the dazibao [tatsupao] campaign "sharply attacking" those Beijing [Peking] leaders who were "particularly close to Chairman Mao in the latter period of his life." He notes that "Chairman Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] has not avoided criticism" and cites some of the wallposter criticisms of Maoism. Ambartsumov suggests that the wallposter campaign represents an attempt by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] "to consolidate his virtual leading position in the Chinese leadership" by "smashing his rivals with the mighty weapon of publicity and popular anger." He continues:

"Everyone knows that since the sixties our party and other countries' fraternal communist parties have criticized the theory and practice of Maoism. This criticism has been accompanied by the conviction that in time the Chinese would realize where the truth lies. As is evident, this truth is now beginning to make headway in China, although not in the Beijing leaders' consciousness."

Ambartsumov suggests that "Deng and his group" called a halt to the dazibao campaign, "fearing that the anti-Maoist movement would get out of control." He goes on: "Informed Western press organs regard U.S. pressure as one reason for the slowdown in criticism of Mao. It is characteristic that in a special interview Woodcock, head of the American Mission in Beijing, let it be known that a continuation of the disputes between Deng and Hua 'would spoil the impression' across the ocean. He displayed solidarity with Deng's 'stability and unity' formula and even ventured to give the CCP leadership specific recommendations on cadre questions. An unsignei article published in the 28 November New York TIMES reported that a high-ranking American figure had spoken extremely favorably of the Hua-Deng tandem and declared: 'It will be very bad if this partnership disintegrates and a new period of power struggle begins.' To all appearances U.S. imperialism would welcome 'stability' in China insured by the reliable bridle of Maoism."

Ambartsumov goes on to outline the way in which "the strengthening of Deng's position" is evident in the recent CCP Central Committee plenum decisions. He notes that "themes obviously borrowed from the dazibao, such as calls for the restoration of 'democratic party trends,'" have appeared in the Chinese press. He states that despite the efforts to halt "anti-Maoist actions," "active forces among the Chinese people take the struggle against despotism seriously" and "are advocating the restoration of socialist democracy." Ambartsumov suggests that a "political struggle is taking place on two levels: The internecine struggle within the Beijing elite, and at the grassroots a growing movement by the leading people's forces in favor of a return to socialism and a genuine and open break with Maoism." He concludes:

"It is notable that voices, albeit still rare, have begun to be heard in China calling directly or indirectly for the restoration of friendly relations with a great socialist country--the Soviet Union.

"It is worth noting in this connection that support for Pol Pot's fascist clique, which, incidentally, was under the patronage of the 'gang of four,' can in no way accord with sentiments in favor of democratization.

"The course toward confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the continuation of the Maoist, chauvinist and hegemonist line in foreign policy unfortunately confirmed by the third plenum eliminates the possibility of effecting a substantial improvement in the people's life. Of course, it is still impossible to say that this irrefutable truth has been understood by the broad masses.

"It must also be considered that the masses' low standard of culture makes them a convenient subject for political manipulations. "But the further matters proceed, the clearer it will become that the Chinese leadership's great-power claims will inevitably cause modernization to develop into militarization, will exclude the possibility of resolving truly urgent socioeconomic problems and will, on the contrary, add to their aggravation.

"Intoxicated with his political gains, Deng has recently been setting China increasingly ambitious goals and constantly shortening the deadlines for their attainment. The impression is formed that the man who once seemed aware of the danger of 'great leaps forward' is now borrowing this abortive tactic of Mao's.

"But here the following factor is also important: For those Chinese leaders who build their popularity on overcoming the most odious aspects of Mao's heritage, it is particularly dangerous to preserve Mao even as a symbol. After all, this could easily be turned against them.

"Of course, it would be unnatural to deny China's international role as one of the great powers. But in connection with recent international events we cannot fail to recall that it was precisely the Soviet Union, in the face of resistance from imperialism, which invariably came out for world recognition of the PRC and Taiwan's reunification with it. And for the surrounding world, but primarily of course for the Chinese people themselves, it is vitally important that the PRC become a factor for the consolidation and not the disruption of international security. If modernization along socialist lines is seriously implemented, then the socialist countries and absolutely not imperialism should become the natural and consistent ally in this matter. As for the Soviet Union, its leadership has frequently expressed readiness to normalize relations with the PRC--at least on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"In the light of recent events in the PRC there is a particularly topical ring to the words L.I. Brezhnev uttered a year ago about the policy of those bourgeois figures who build their calculations on aggravating the PRC's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. 'We think that this is a shortsighted policy. We hope that those who pursue it do not miscalculate,' Comrade Brezhnev said.

"In actual fact it may turn out that the capitalist countries' voluntary or involuntary aid to China's militarization will plunge them into extremely dangerous situations. The future will show what path will utimately be chosen by the PRC, from whose leadership the people are seeking the real restoration of the socialist system and all-round, genuine socialist democracy."

PRC YOUTH DISSATISFIED WITH EDUCATION, UNEMPLOYMENT

LD161657 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 January 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by M. Stepanov under the heading: "Youth Dissatisfied, Authorities Maneuvering." He describes present-day PRC young people's dissatisfaction with their limited educational opportunities, the dispatch of educated young people to unskilled work in the countryside, and the PRC authorities' failure to act on their promises to improve matters. Stepanov mentions unemployment as a problem in the PRC and the Chinese press's admission that there are no funds for education. Indeed, he continues, Chinese industry and agriculture are also underdeveloped through lack of funds, since the PRC's financial resources are largely being channeled into militarization. He concludes that young people in China have "good reason" to be dissatisfied.

BREZHNEV TIME INTERVIEW ASSESSES USSR-UK TIES

LD162328 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soviet newspapers carry the interview given by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, to the American magazine TIME. Speaking about the political meaning of relaxation of international tensions, Leonid Brezhnev described it as a state of international relations opposite the cold war. In other words, relaxation of international tensions in the Soviet view means moving away from the cold war to normal and equitable relations between states. It also means complete readiness to resolve disputes not by force or threats of force, but by peaceful means and at a conference table. One would expect the leaders of Britain to take a similar approach. Any other stand would put into question the British signature under the Final Act of the Helsinki summit which incorporates all basic principles of relaxation of international tensions mentioned by Leonid Brezhnev. This being so, what, one may ask, obstructs relaxation in Anglo-Soviet relations? The two sides are far frommaking full use of the opportunities offered by the Helsinki principles, even despite the fact that the volume of Anglo-Soviet trade has increased by 50 percent over the past 3 years, and despite an expansion of our cultural exchange and scientific and technical contacts.

A very similar view of this matter was taken by the London TIMES in November last year. It came to the conclusion that Anglo-Soviet relations are worse than Soviet relations with other leading West European countries. That being so, what's the reason for such a deplorable state of affairs and who is to blame for it? As for the Soviet side, it has never put any artificial obstacles in the way of its relations with Britain. At talks with British officials, the Soviet side always points out that it regards Britain as a good partner on the international scene. But the other side, unfortunately, Britain shows too little enthusiasm about maintaining this partnership and even manifests hostility. British papers, for instance, hail the proposed British sales of advanced arms and military technology to China. These sales are seen as a contribution to building up China's military potential spearheaded against the Soviet Union, which is described as common enemy number one of both China and the West. Our listeners may recall their national media and their politicians referring to the Soviet Union as an adversary that poses a threat to the values of Western civilization and that may one day invade Western Europe and the British Isles. Allegations such as these have little if any truth in them. In his interview for TIME magazine, Leonid Brezhnev stressed once again that the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority over the West. He said the Soviet side wants security. He said both sides will certainly feel much more secure if the arms race is curbed, if there is a check on military preparations and if we all succeed in improving the international political climate.

It is easy to see how much people in Britain, and in all other countries, would stand to gain from such a state of international affairs.

MOSCOW RADIO WELCOMES VISIT OF SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD161614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, will arrive in Moscow on 17 January for an official visit. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1960, deputy minister since 1975 and Spanish minister of foreign affairs since July 1976.

The Soviet Union welcomes the first official visit by the Spanish foreign minister to our country and expresses the conviction that it will contribute to the development and strengthening of Soviet-Spanish relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of detente and international security.

Krasikov on Visit

LD162306 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Following the Course of Mutually Beneficial Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre is arriving on a three-day official visit in the Soviet capital on Wednesday. To evaluate duly the significance of this event it is sufficient to recall that the point at issue is the first ever visit to the Soviet Union of a Spanish foreign minister throughout the whole history of Soviet-Spanish relations. Only two years have passed since the scrapping of the Francoist dictatorship made it possible to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries. But what a large road has been traversed only over this comparatively short period! The USSR and Spain are fruitfully cooperating with each on other in various fields: political, economic, cultural and others. The interstate relations are built on a mutually beneficial basis with a strict observance of equality and legitimate interests of each of the sides.

Soviet people are following with great sympathy the efforts of the Spanish people directed at consolidating democratic law and order, which has replaced the old Francoist regime. Naturally, these sentiments of the Soviet people have nothing in common with interference in the domestic affairs of Spain, which decides all questions concerning its future on a free and sovereign basis. In its turn, the Spanish Government has clearly and unambiguously declared for coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems, for international detente, for ensuring peace and security for all countries. All this creates good prerequisites for a further development of Soviet-Spanish relations, which are not directed against anyone and the USSR, Spain and other states can only gain from it.

The talks to be held in Moscow will enable the two sides to examine in detail a wide range of international issues and various aspects of their own relations. It is known, in particular, that a meeting of representatives of states, signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, has been scheduled to be held in Madrid in 1980. The Soviet Union, which made a special contribution to the preparations and holding of the all-European conference, and Spain, which is preparing to accord hospitality to the participants in the forthcoming meeting of representatives of 35 states, can undoubtedly do a lot for contributing to its success. As far as bilateral relations between the USSR [as received] are concerned, next to be signed is an agreement on cultural and scientific technical cooperation and a discussion of other issues of interest for both sides.

SPANISH, FRENCH PRESS COMMENT ON SPAIN'S BAN OF U.S. F-15 JETS

LD162230 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, January 16,TASS--According to the paper YA, a decision by the Spanish Government to ban American F-15 fighter bombers from landing at the Torrejona Air Base on their way to the Persian Gulf area caused the displeasure of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department.

Washington announced that the aircraft are flying to Saudi Arabia. It is believed in Spain, though, that actually an American "demonstration of strength" is taking place in connection with the events in Iran and the role the American troops are playing at present in that region.

Paris, January 16, TASS--Concerning the Spanish Government's decision about the landing of the F-15 aircraft, the paper LE FIGARO writes that in Madrid, just as in other Western capitals, it is believed that the Americans made a mistake by supporting the shah too long and too openly. Many believe that no steps must be taken that could be resented by the future government of Iran. In the view of French political commentators, the Spanish decision about the aircraft landing, just as the announcement of the withdrawal of American nuclear submarines from the naval base at Rota, indicate Spain's concern for dissociating its foreign policy from dangerous U.S. interference in the affairs of other countries. In this connection, the paper L'HUMANITE asks: "What government, friendly to the White House, did allow, then, the American aircraft to secretly refuel on its airdromes?"

FINLAND'S SORSA REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL, BILATERAL ISSUES

LD151411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Yu. Goloshubov report: "Moving Toward Detente"]

[Text] Helsinki--The past year was most fruitful for the further development of neighborly relations between our country and the Finnish Republic. In an interview with the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Finland, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa discusses some of the results of cooperation over the year and of prospects for the broadening of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations.

"We in Finland note with satisfaction that in the past year multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union continued and underwent further development. We can also say with satisfaction that the neighborly ties between our countries, which are being developed on the firm basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, have a bright and hopeful outlook."

Meetings between the leaders of our countries were of great importance in the development of Finnish-Soviet relations in 1978. In this connection, the visit of Finland's President U.K. Kekkonen to Kostomushk and to the capital of Soviet Karelia, Petrozavodsk, and also the visits of delegations of both countries in connection with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, should be be mentioned.

"In our daily relations with the Soviet Union," Sorsa continued, "the economic sector plays an important role. Of particular importance and fruitfulness is the work done to implement the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland."

The Finnish Government will also carefully maintain the neighborly relations with the Soviet Union based on trust, and regard them as the material base for the general development of foreign policy ties between our countries. Turning to international problems, K. Sorsa remarked that Finland views these from the standpoint of a small country which remains outside the disagreements between the great powers, and seeks at the same time to promote peaceful development in the international arena and also to strengthen its own relations with other countries.

In this sense, the prime minister said, the achievement of progress in a problem as critical for the fate of mankind as arms limitation and disarmament, and also the resolution of economic inequalities between peoples would in our view be greatly significant. How far the world will go toward settling these problems is difficult to say in advance. The efforts of all governments toward a constructive solution are desirable here. It is a positive factor that public opinion in different countries is paying more and more attention to these burning questions.

"It stands to reason that the Finnish Government is especially interested in the positive development of Europe," K. Sorsa continued. "The deepening of detente both on a regional and on a world scale is the main task of our day. We welcome any constructive proposals aimed at speeding up and deepening detente. It is in this context that we evaluate the proposals of the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. We are studying these proposals carefully and hope that other countries will also closely review the Warsaw Pact states' important declaration."

He then discussed the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks.

"We ardently wish," Sorsa said, "that a new agreement is reached between the USSR and the United States and that further success is achieved in the disarmament field on a wider scale. It is completely obvious that the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks would be exceptionally significant both from the military and political viewpoints. Generally, developments in the international arena depend largely on how Soviet-U.S. relations develop. For this reason the conclusion of a new agreement would be crucial for the solution of other disarmament issues. For example, it would stimulate the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

Finland, the prime minister said, is striving in all possible ways to aid the United Nations to achieve disarmament. As chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, I can also say that we are furthering the solution of this most important question within the framework of the Socialist International.

Concerning the future prospects of detente, the prime minister once again stressed that the joint efforts of all states are necessary for advancement. The successful conclusion of the all-European conference in Helsinki and the adoption of the Final Act was a great victory for the peace-loving policy.

Despite the fact that the detente process is not developing as quickly as might be desired, one must be an optimist: The future belongs to detente. It is necessary to do everything--and the prerequisites for this do exist--to maintain and develop the spirit of Helsinki. The forthcoming meeting of representatives of all-European conference countries in Madrid could be a new step in this direction.

"I would like," K. Sorsa concluded "to convey the very warmest New Year greetings to the Soviet people and to wish them further great successes in their peaceful constructive labor. I wish that in the new year also the neighborly relations between the Soviet and Finnish people may further strengthen and develop."

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

'Pinochet-Type' Coup Possible

LD161453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[From review "The Planet's Day" prepared by A. Maksimov: "Iran: On the Threshold of a Military Putsch?"]

[Text] IN CONDITIONS WHERE THE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BECOME ENMESHED IN DIFFICULTIES ONLY A FEW DAYS AFTER ITS FORMATION, THE POLITICAL BAROMETER IN TEHRAN IS POINTING TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A SEIZURE OF POWER BY THE MILITARY, a REUTER correspondent reported from Tehran.

Despite the fact that on 11 January the cabinet headed by Sh. Bakhtiar made public a program promising certain indulgences in political life, the release of all political prisoners and the prosecution of those guilty of embezzling public resources and other crimes, on the same day mass demonstrations took place in the capital and other cities in the country. Tehran's KAYHAN newspaper casts general doubt on the government's ability to fulfill this program.

The world press is animatedly discussing the question: Will the shah go or stay? On the basis of the same premises, observers are reaching quite different conclusions. Thus, London's the GUARDIAN asserts that the shah's departure will make it possible to avert action by the military. But another British newspaper, the DAILY TELEGRAPH, expresses the fear that in that event promonarchist army circles will take decisive steps.

In Tehran itself people are insisting that the shah's departure has been decided in advance and that a Regency Council will be formed. Whatever the consequences, both Washington and London are using the pretext of the deteriorating situation to gradually prepare public opinion for the possibility of direct military intervention in Iran's internal affairs. "The United States is ready to take any action to insure the creation of a pro-Western government in that strategically important country. President J. Carter has taken direct control of U.S. actions in Iran," the New York DAILY NEWS indicates, analyzing the results of an emergency conference at the White House in which Defense Secretary H. Brown, Secretary of State C. Vance and Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, took part. The American Government, Italy's AVANTI newspaper writes, has approved a plan for a military coup. Before its implementation begins Iranian Army subunits headed by American advisers are to close the Iranian borders and block all radio stations.

IN AN INTERVIEW FOR THE KAYHAN NEWSPAPER, THE IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER ACKNOWLEDGED THE EXISTENCE OF A SERIOUS THREAT OF A MILITARY COUP OF THE "PINOCHET TYPE."

U.S. Departure Demanded

LD161437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report under general headings: "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 12 January--The massive building on (Bakhar) Square where the Majlis (the lower chamber of the Iranian Parliament) is situated is surrounded nowadays by details of soldiers. A meeting of Majlis deputies is in progress here discussing the program of S. Bakhtiar's civilian government. [paragraph continues]

This program has not been supported by the influential National Front and other opposition organizations or the clergy. It lacks one main element--it does not raise the question of eliminating the monarchist system of rule in Iran. The shah, the opposition forces' leaders have stated, must be deposed. The cabinet itself, even if it gets a vote of confidence in Parliament, cannot count on support from the national democratic forces as long as the shah remains in power.

The Majlis session is being held under conditions of constant popular upheavals throughout the country. Those taking part in the demonstrations are demanding the monarch's immediate departure from the political arena and resolutely condemn U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs. The news that a formation of U.S. naval forces is being sent to the Persian Gulf region--which, incidentally, is being extensively reported by the local press--has given rise to a new wave of protests in Iran. Demonstrations and protest meetings are being held constantly in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. At Mehradbad International Airport demonstrators chanted at U.S. specialists returning home: "Get out of Iran with your ships." In Shiraz the city's inhabitants attacked the U.S. Consulate General and burned the U.S. flag.

The working people's general strike, which is of a political nature, is continuing. The strikers are supporting the opposition's demand for the shah's immediate deposition.

Huyser "Interfering'

LD130726 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[V. Ovchinnikov dispatch: "What, Then, Is Interference?"]

[Text] The more evidence there is of a threat of military coup in Iran, the more suspicious is the activity in Tehran of Gen Robert Huyser, deputy commander of American forces in Western Europe. The general arrived there last Friday, and has already postponed his departure several times, but as the U.S. Defense Department has just announced, he will stay in Tehran indefinitely. Addressing a press conference in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance admitted that during the meetings with local military circles, General Huyser discussed not only "purely technical," but also political issues. Vance added, however, that, in his view, "this does not constitute interference in Iran's internal affairs."

The international public has every right to ask: What, then, is interference? And can the obviously protracted presence of such a high-ranking U.S. military representative in the center of the crisis be evaluated as anything other than an attempt to use the Iranian military as a lever to reverse the course of events in a direction favorable to Washington?

Judging by press reports, Huyser's interests are by no means confined to the framework of NATO strategy. He has regularly visited Iran in recent years and has close connections with many local generals, writes the newspaper Washington POST. Since the day of his arrival in Tehran, Huyser has been conferring nonstop with high-ranking Iranian officers, particularly with the new chief of the General Staff.

Obviously, these talks have a dual aim. First, as the newspaper New York TIMES says, Washington is concentrating its efforts on trying to preserve the unity of the Iranian Armed Forces, and Huyser was sent to Tehran to prevent a split among the Iranian officer corps. [paragraph continues]

Secondly, reports are leaking into the press that Huyser is also discussing plans for a Chilean-style coup at these meetings with Iranian generals.

In both of these missions, General Huyser appears to be coordinating actions of the United States directed at preserving the present or creating a new, but equally pro-American regime. In this light, the statement by U.S. officials on "noninterference" in Iran's affairs looks unconvincing at least.

U.S. 'Interference' Assailed

LD161127 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jan 79 p 9 LD

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh: "Iran and the United States"]

[Text] The conscientious commentator, attempting to objectively analyze the role of the U.S. military, intelligence and diplomatic apparatus in Iranian events, encounters a conflict between facts and words.

The facts are that a Pentagon representative confirmed on 2 January that a U.S. naval formation comprising three ships, including a missile cruiser, was in the Persian Gulf. American commentators note that this was a normal location for only one of these ships. According to a U.S. Defense Department representative, another group of 7th Fleet ships, comprising the aircraft-carrier "Constellation," a cruiser and escort ships, had also arrived.

New York TIMES commentator R. Burt explains these military actions as follows: "Pentagon analysts consider it necessary to enhance the American Armed Forces' military role in this part of the world, which involves increasing the naval presence and forming special ground and airforce contingents for waging combat actions in this zone." Remember that another group of "experts," including CIA agents, has arrived in Tehran to add to the considerable number of American military personnel already there. One notes also that a few days ago the United States sent in a high-ranking general to examine the combat capability of the Iranian Armed Forces and the possibility of using them to maintain the existing regime in the country. It would be possible to cite many other examples.

Now we come to the words. President Carter said at a press conference that the United States "has no intention of interfering in Iranian internal affairs and it has no intention of permitting others to interfere in Iranian internal affairs." Washington is currently doing its best to create the impression of U.S. noninterference in Iranian affairs and for this reason, obviously, it reacts badly to facts and figures providing evidence to the contrary.

Facts can be interpreted in different ways. Words, especially when they are used in a diplomatic context, can vary in meaning. But in order to answer the question of whether the United States is directly interfering in Iran, it is useful to look at facts that are indicative of interference through the eyes of Iranians themselves.

To them, having, as they do, a very negative attitude toward Washington and toward its policy in Iran--a fact which even the American mass media acknowledge--this question does not of course come down to the movements of the aircraft-carrier "Constellation" or to the number of "experts" visiting their country. They take a broader view of things. The essential nature of events is more important to them. And the essential fact is that at least two lines of irreconcilable contradictions have appeared in Iran that have determined the acuteness of the crisis. One is internal in character and the other external.

The former reflects the conflict connected with Iran's development. The growth of national self-awareness has clashed with an archaic socioeconomic and political system.

The latter line of contradictions is connected with the role Iran allocates to Western countries, above all the United States--the patron of the existing regime in the country. To them Iran is one of their chief sources of oil, the bastion of a special strategic position. But to the Iranian people it is a land in which Iranians want to be the masters. They do not want their country to become a source of oil and a strategic crossroads important to Washington geopoliticians.

The two knots of contradictions are interrelated. The backward socioeconomic and political system was imposed externally, by force of arms, by those who felt that Iran should remain a source of oil and should safeguard the West's interests through its strategic position. The events of 25 years ago prove the truth of this. It was then that the Mossadeq government came to power. There was nothing revolutionary in its actions and its program contained not a suggestion of social ideas. Yet it announced a plan for adapting the country to modern development. That was enough. Everybody knows what followed. Today, even in the United States nobody denies that the coup was engineered by American special services. They tried to forcibly reverse the course of Iranian history and are now reaping the fruits of their efforts.

"The Iranian people's revolt goes beyond the framework of normal revolt against tyrannical power," the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE points out. "It is an expression of a whole nation's denial of the social and economic development model imposed from outside. Iranians are rejecting Western capitalism which, in being exported to 'Third World' countries, assumes a particularly brutal form in a country where the state uses all its power to combat 'subversive activity' and panders in every way to those who hold economic power."

Iranians today are facing bullets and lying down in front of U.S.-made tanks in the firm conviction that their homeland belongs to them, and that they and nobody else are the owners of their country.

Is there American interference or not? There was, if we remember what the CIA did here a quarter of a century ago, and it continues irrespective of whether the "Constellation" holds its "standby position" for a few days more or enters the Persian Gulf as a "last argument." That is what the Iranians believe.

British Cypriot Base Alerted

LD161709 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] Nicosia, TASS--Reporting that a state of heightened combat readiness has been announced at the Akrotiri British military base on Cyprus, the newspaper APOGEVMATINI directly links this step with events in Iran. The newspaper recalls in this connection that British bases on Cyprus have frequently been used in the past as a transit point for deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran.

14 Jan PRAVDA Situation Report

LD161707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 13 January, TASS--According to news agency reports from Tehran, popular disturbances are continuing throughout Iran.

The most massive demonstrations during the Bakhtiar government's period of office took place in Tehran today after the authorities reopened the country's higher educational establishments. Hundreds of thousands of people assembled for a rally near Tehran University. Many people carried placards bearing antishah and antigovernment slogans. One participant in the demonstration--university Professor Reza (Gafari)--told an AP correspondent that the people are seeking the overthrow of the shah and the Bakhtiar government. Students have announced that they will not resume their studies at the university until the monarchy is eliminated and the present government, which was formed on the shah's instructions, has resigned.

Iranian radio has reported THAT 400,000 PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN THE DEMONSTRATION HELD AFTER THE RALLY.

IN SHIRAZ, DEMONSTRATORS ATTACKED A BUILDING HOUSING A SECRET PRISON OF THE SAVAK POLITICAL POLICE AND RELEASED 40 PRISONERS BEING DETAINED THERE.

Strikes by workers in industrial enterprises, employees of state institutions and traders are continuing everywhere. In a number of cities where, according to certain reports, arson and pogroms have been organized lately for provocative purposes with the knowledge and consent of the authorities, activists in the antishah movement have started patrolling the streets to prevent a repetition of the provocations. In Kermanshah, the entire territory of the city has been divided into 13 regions which are being protected by volunteers from the city defense committee. A people's militia force has been formed in Ardebil, (Noushekhr), Tebriz, (Arsendzhan) and other cities. A committee to aid the poor has been created in (Reshta) and local people's self-government organs have appeared in (Sari).

Bakhtiar's appointee, IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER A. MIRFENDESKERI, HAS DECLARED THAT IRAN WILL STRIVE TO DEVELOP RELATIONS WITH ALL NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES. "ALTHOUGH IRAN HAS NO PROBLEMS WITH THE SOVIET UNION," HE SAID, "I WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF IRAN AND THE USSR."

New York, 13 January--A UPI correspondent reports that a message from opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni was read at a gathering of many thousands of people held today near Tehran University. HE ANNOUNCED THE OPPOSITION'S DECISION TO CREATE AN "ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" WITH THE AIM OF PREPARING FOR THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PROCLAMATION OF IRAN AS A REPUBLIC. KHOMEYNI ONCE AGAIN DREW ATTENTION TO THE DANGER OF A MILITARY COUP IN THE COUNTRY AND URGED SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS TO PREVENT THIS. He also called for a boycott of the Bakhtiar government appointed by the shah as illegal and issued an appeal to Iran's people to continue their strikes and demonstrations and also to "defend themselves, even if this leads to bloodshed."

In an interview with Singapore's STRAITS TIMES, KHOMEYNI SAID: WE CONDEMN THE U.S. INTERFERENCE IN IRAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. THE UNITED STATES IS UTILIZING THE PRESENT IRANIAN REGIME TO CREATE MILITARY BASES IN IRAN AND PLUNDER OUR PEOPLE'S NATIONAL WEALTH. AND SO WE REGARD AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AS THE NO 1 ENEMY.

Washington, 13 January--Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, told an AP correspondent that "the United States is taking certain preventive measures to protect American intelligence equipment in Iran." The USAF command has announced the beginning of the transfer of F-15 jet fighters to the Persian Gulf area. Commentators regard this recent American action as a blatant show of strength.

London, 13 January--Britain's the GUARDIAN writes: "Insofar as there has been martial law in Iran for several months now, THE FOUNDATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN LAID FOR A COUP. THE ARMY CONTROLS OR COULD SOON TAKE CONTROL OF KEY FACILITIES. The regime established after a coup would go further than the military authorities whose actions Iran has already experienced for itself."

Paris, 13 January--LE MATIN writes of the possibility of a kind of "bunker coup d'etat" in Iran similar to that which was prepared in Spain during the death-throes of the Franco regime.

Government Wins Parliamentary Approval

LD161451 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Iran: A Vote of Confidence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, January 16, TASS--The lower chamber of Iran's Parliament, Majlis, today gave a vote of confidence in the Sh. Bakhtiar government (149 votes for, 43 against, with 13 abstentions). Earlier, the Senate also gave the vote of confidence in the government. The development of the situation in Iran is entering a new stage in connection with today's departure of the shah abroad and formation of the Regency Council which is to act for the monarch in his absence.

Khomeyni Proposes Islamic Revolutionary Council

LD161624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1320 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] The news agencies report that the shah of Iran left today for Egypt, where he is to hold talks with President as-Sadat. It is thought that he will stay there until Thursday.

His final destination, however, will apparently be the United States. The shah's intention to base himself in the United States is confirmed, among other things, by the fact that three of his children arrived in that country on a Boeing-747 on Monday. His mother and the crown prince are already in the United States.

Observers note that the shah's decision to leave was clearly made under the influence of Washington. The White House concluded that the continued presence of the shah would not make it possible to halt the powerful antishah demonstrations in the country. To all appearances, Washington is now placing its main stakes on the government of Bakhtiar and the military.

Meanwhile, in Tehran the Regency Council has taken up its duties. It will carry out the functions of the monarch during his absence. The council is headed by Prime Minister Bakhtiar. The members of the council do not include a single representative of the political or religious opposition. In this connection, a statement by opposition leader Khomeyni on the setting up of an Islamic Revolutionary Council to counterbalance the shah's Regency Council and which would form a provisional government has been widely propagated. The names of the members of this council have not been published. This report shows that Khomeyni is continuing his advance against the shah's regime.

Administrative Councils Organized

LD161642 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to AP, the shah of Iran left for Egypt today. The PARS news agency, KAYHAN and other press organs point out that administrative organizations are being created by the people throughout Iran which are called general councils by the government and private institutions and (?strike) committees at the plants and factories. Committees for the administrations of people's affairs are being set up from among the representatives of the various strata (?of the people), including the religious leaders, in parts of Tehran and in a number of cities and villages. These organizations are facilitating the provision of necessities and transactions concerning foodstuffs, supervising prices, street-cleaning and coordinating demonstrations. These organizations are supervising production affairs in factories, taking care of technical equipment and regulating relations between employers and workers. Newspapers write that the influence of these social organizations for the administration of people's affairs is so extensive that no government order will be acted upon unless it is supported by representatives of the opposition forces.

According to the decision of the opposition organizations, universities and institutes of higher education have resumed work in many cities. At a big meeting held on the occasion of reopening of Tehran University, the largest university in the country, well-known Iranian personalities such as Dr Sanjabi, the National Front leader; and Taleqani, an important religious personality, made speeches and asked the students to continue their struggle together with their education. Anti-imperialist and antigovernment demonstrations are reaching a climax as the disturbing news arrives about the U.S. warships approaching Iranian shores in the Persian Gulf.

Khomeyni Wants U.S. Bases Closed

LD170710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] An overwhelming majority of Iranians joyfully received the news of the shah's departure from the country. Demonstrations continued until late into the night in Tehran and other cities. Many of the demonstrators carried slogans demanding the proclamation of a republic. Slogans such as: "Americans Get Out! Follow the Shah!" appeared in the streets.

Correspondents report that the Bakhtiar government and the Regency Council left by the shah to govern the country do not enjoy the sympathy of the population. As a counterbalance, the opposition religious leader, Khomeyni, plans to set up a new transitional government. Speaking in Paris, where he is living at present, Khomeyni said that relations with the United States, in the form they had taken under the shah, contradict Iran's national interests. He also called for closing American military bases in Iran.

Meanwhile, in Washington workers at the Iranian Embassy went on strike Tuesday in solidarity with the people of their country. They called for the removal of the ambassador, who is a close relative of the shah.

U.S. Equipment Remains in Place

LD170801 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 17, TASS--A Pentagon spokesman said military equipment which belongs to the U.S. Department of Defense and which is now in Iran remains where it had been placed despite reports in the U.S. press as to its dismantling. He reaffirmed that so far all the agreements concluded by the United States on the sale of weapons to Iran remain in effect.

Shah's Reception by As-Sadat Scored

LD161908 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--The shah of Iran has today secretly left his country. This was officially announced only after the shah's plane left the country's territory and took course for Aswan. According to eyewitnesses, the shah departed like a fugitive, without a pompous send-off and without an honourary escort.

A UPI correspondent reports that the news of the shah's departure caused an outburst of popular jubilation in the streets of Tehran: People were singing, dancing and embracing each other, the wailing of automobile horns and sirens drowned all sounds.

Unlike Tehran, where no send-off was given to the shah, the shah was given a red-carpet reception in Aswan by President as-Sadat "as a sign, as a presidential representative said, of gratitude for the shah's stand in support of the Egyptian-Israeli talks." American agencies stress that the "special friendly ties" between As-Sadat and shah were established as the official Cairo viewed the Iranian monarchy as its ally.

After his visit to Egypt, the shah is planning to go to Europe and will then go to the United States. Western correspondents are expressing the view that the shah will hardly be able to return to Tehran.

Speaking in an interview with the U.S. C.B.S. radio and television company, the leader of the Iranian religious opposition, Khomeyni, who is now staying in Paris, said that "very soon, possibly in a few days," the composition of a new Iranian Government will be announced. The members of this transitional government are at present in Iran, "but I cannot give their names, however, for security reasons," he said.

In a statement issued today, Khomeyni said that the shah's departure from Iran has been the first victory for the Iranian people in the struggle against the monarchy. But, he stressed, immeasurably more important for us is the final aim of this struggle--liquidation of foreign domination.

In his C.B.S. interview, Khomeyni condemned the support by the United States for the shah and the government of Bakhtiar formed by the shah and said that even if the USA ends such support "naturally, any possibility is excluded of the existence in Iran's territory of U.S. military bases, which we regard as an encroachment upon national sovereignty." Speaking in an interview--with the French television--Khomeyni reaffirmed today that after the fall of the shah, the relations, which he maintained with the USA, "will undoubtedly be ended." Such relations, he stressed, "are in conflict with Iran's national interests."

WEST PLANNING TO MAKE EGYPT MIDEAST 'GENDARME'

LD161543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[From review "The Planet's Day" prepared by A. Maksimov: "For the Role of Gendarme"]

[Text] IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNCEASING ANTISHAH DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN IMPERIALIST STATES ARE LOOKING FOR THEIR "OWN MAN" TO FILL THE ROLE OF DEFENDER OF WESTERN INTERESTS IN THE ARAB WORLD AND AFRICA. THE MOST SUITABLE CANDIDATES FOR THIS POST ARE THE EGYPTIAN LEADERS.

A MENA Paris correspondent was told this by a person "close to the NATO leadership and wishing to remain anonymous." According to him, NATO capitals are now reassessing their values and Egypt, with its manpower and military potential, could become a "pillar of stability in the region."

"Stability," as bourgeois propaganda understands it, means undermining the national liberation struggle, preserving opportunities for further plundering the developing countries' national wealth and supporting conservative regimes in every way. The West has assessed at its true worth Cairo's capitulatory position and the traitorous nature of the deal with Tel Aviv concluded at Camp David. Against this background the ballyhoo about the "serious differences" which have allegedly arisen recently between Israel and Egypt was only a tempest in a teacup, created to lessen A. as-Sadat's isolation. Incidentally, Washington has already elaborated a plan for talks to finish working out the separate treaty. The New York TIMES writes that "the Egyptians have told the United States of their readiness to agree to any form of talks."

CAIRO, TO ALL APPEARANCES, IS HURRYING TO FILL THE VACANT POST OF GENDARME IN THE NEAR EAST.

ISRAEL PREPARING NEW AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

LD162210 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 16, TASS--Israel's ruling circles, together with Lebanon's right-wing forces, continue building up tensions in the south of Lebanon. The lift of Israeli military equipment into Lebanese territory and its massing in the areas under the control of the so-called "Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon" are continuing incessantly. Thus, eight Israeli tanks crossed into Lebanon's territory for a distance of six kilometres and occupied positions near the populated localities of Ash-Sharqiyah and Dibbin. Considerable numbers of Israeli personnel armoured carriers and other transport facilities are being massed in the area of Marj 'Uyun, Al-Mari and other populated localities, which are in the hands of Lebanese collaborationists. Apart from it, a group of Israeli officers arrived in Marj 'Uyun and set up their command post there. Reinforced Israeli right-wing Christian motorized patrols are operating in the eastern and central sectors of southern Lebanon.

Israeli Air Force planes have been incessantly flying for the second day in a row over south Lebanon's territory showing special activity over the towns of An-Nabatiyah, Al-'Urqub, Sidon and Tyre. At the same time, Israeli naval boats supported by helicopters continued their "show of force" in Lebanon's coastal waters near the port towns of Tyre and Sidon.

Local political observers are of the opinion that the escalation of military activity of Israel and its placemen in the south of Lebanon give ground to believe that they are preparing a new broad armed aggression against Lebanon.

ISRAEL SEEKS ADDITIONAL $300 MILLION IN U.S. MILITARY AID

LD122330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Once again Israel has asked the United States for about $300 million as additional financial aid to strengthen the Israeli Defense Forces. Part of this amount will be spent to build and equip two air bases in Israel's southern regions. A White House official spokesman has expressed approval of Israel's intention to build these two bases. The secret agreements concluded at Camp David confirm unconditional U.S. aid to Israel. The agreements also see to it that Egypt fully withdraws militarily from the Arab front. The London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, for instance, recently affirmed that after the signing of the peace treaty Sinai will be demilitarized and at the same time Israel will have forward military air bases along the Egyptian border. And in addition to the Israeli superiority over Egypt, the United States has undertaken to insure Israeli military superiority over the Arabs.

This is the price of the capitulationist collusion between Egypt and Israel under U.S. auspices. For this reason, the official claims in Cairo that Egypt is remaining inflexible toward Israel is no more than a theatrical display. The question here is: Why do the aggressors need to make concessions when the United States continues to strengthen their military capability?

ISRAELI INFLATION DUE TO MILITARIZATION

LD122141 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["Consequences of Militarization"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

Israel's ruling circles are bent on further militarisation and, as a result, have caused a grave crisis of the economy. Simha Ehrlich, Israel's minister of finance, had to admit this yesterday in Tel Aviv. As reported by a UPI correspondent, he said that "the Israeli economy cannot be described as a healthy one because it suffers from an unprecedented rate of inflation, a growing trade deficit and instability of industry".

This is a very eloquent admission made by the minister. Israel's external debt has reached 14 billion dollars and that is almost equal to the country's budget for 1979-1980. According to figures of the Israeli General Confederation of Labour, last year inflation in Israel reached the record level of 60 per cent. During the past year alone prices of consumer goods went up by 150 per cent. Israel is a record holder also in taxation--up to a half of the earnings of working people go into the state budget in the form of taxes.

Pursuing, with the support of imperialist states and international Zionism, an aggressive expansionist policy in respect of neighbouring Arab countries, Tel Aviv ignores the interests of Israeli working people, the interests of its own people. The lion's share of the budget is spent on military aims connected with the expansion of the aggression against Arab states and Israel's entrenchment on captured Arab lands. These aims are alien to the majority of the Israeli people. Israeli working people have to pay for the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the Israeli "hawks". But mounting in the country is a movement of protest against the baleful militaristic course that prevents the establishment of peace in the Middle East and brings so many calamities to the people of that region.

U.S. CONTINUES 'SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY' MOVES IN MIDEAST

LD162108 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Wrapping Up the Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--Under way is another round of the "shuttle diplomacy" pursued by the United States, in order to speed up the official formalization of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. This time, in order to tackle matters pertaining to the signing of the "peace" treaty there went to the Middle East A. Atherton, deputy assistant secretary of state, and the legal adviser to the State Department, Hansell. First, they will hold negotiations with Israeli leaders and then with President as-Sadat.

The visit of the representatives of the U.S. foreign policy department is, in the opinion of political news analysts, connected with Washington's attempts to bring once again pressure to bear on the leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt to make it fully capitulate vis-a-vis the brazen demands of Tel Aviv. Cairo, doing its utmost to sign the separate agreement has already made many substantive concessions to Israel. Thus, according to the latest reports, the Egyptian authorities even agreed in principle to supply Israel with oil after the conclusion of the "peace" treaty. The plan is to supply oil from the oil deposits in the Sinai Peninsula which is currently occupied by Israel. Meanwhile, Tel Aviv, taking advantage of the weakness of the Egyptian position, takes an increasingly rigid position, stating that it intends to continue to dictate its conditions. Prime Minister Begin, speaking in Jerusalem yesterday, confirmed that he was not going to make any concessions to the Egyptian (?partner) in the separate deal. Deputy Prime Minister of Israel Yadin, now on a visit to the United States, has spoken out in the same vein. Speaking in New York, he said that the Israeli troops will remain on the West Bank of the Jordan for ever in order to ensure Israel's "borders security."

Thus, the chief purpose of the Tel Aviv (?maneuvers) remains the same, namely to do everything to preserve the actual occupation of the conquered Arab territories. This, among others, is confirmed by the recent decision of the Israeli Government which, according to New York TIMES, plans to create three new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip in the near future.

'ARAFAT OPPOSES U.S.-ISRAELI 'AUTONOMY' PLAN

LD162040 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 16, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has sharply condemned the attempts by the United States and Israel to impose the so-called "administrative autonomy" on occupied Arab territories. In an interview to the newspaper AR-RIYADH, he stressed that this "autonomy" is nothing but slavery for the Palestinian inhabitants of those lands. Yasir 'Arafat expressed the resolve of the Arab people of Palestine to continue the just struggle for its lawful rights and for the full liberation of Israeli-occupied territories.

DPFLP GENERAL SECRETARY ASSAILS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD161704 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 16, TASS--TASS correspondents Aleksandr Zhudro and Vadim Legutin report:

There have been considerable changes in the Middle East situation since the preceeding session of the National Council of Palestine, TASS correspondents were told by General Secretary of the Democratic [Popular] Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah.

The signing of the Camp David accords, he stressed, climaxed the capitulatory policy of the As-Sadat regime and the forces of the Arab reaction backing it. The "administrative autonomy" in the occupied Arab territories envisaged by these accords is nothing else but an attempt at depriving the Palestinian people of its inalienable right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. Another aspect of the change in the Middle East situation is the upsurge of popular struggle in Iran. The sending of a U.S. fleet into the waters of the Persian Gulf in this connection and the sending of U.S. aircraft to Saudi Arabia have once again demonstrated the aggressive essence of imperialist policies and at the same time its fear of the mounting national-liberation movement in the Near and Middle East.

The session of the National Council of Palestine being held in these conditions is to examine a number of complex political issues, N. Hawatimah said. The delegates to the session are to draw up a common political programme which must, on the one hand, clearly outline the stand of the Palestinian people on As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and the treacherous Camp David deal and, on the other hand, map out measures for a further strengthening of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation. The general secretary of the Democratic [Popular] Front for the Liberation of Palestine stressed that this document must reckon with the necessity of strengthening the strategic alliance of the Palestine liberation movement with the forces of freedom and progress, in the first place with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We are confident, N. Hawatimah said in conclusion, that the current session of the National Council of Palestine will make an important contribution to stepping up the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its national rights for frustrating imperialist plans of a Middle East settlement.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS TO REPLACE IRANIANS IN OMAN

LD170016 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Helping Out An Accomplice"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, January 16, TASS--Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman has turned to Egyptian President as-Sadat with a request that he send to Oman a contingent of Egyptian troops to replace the Iranian troops stationed there, the AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI weekly reports. The army of the ruler of Oman is trying to suppress the national-liberation movement in a number of the country's areas with the participation of Iranian troops and Western weapons.

Support for the sultan's request has been expressed by Washington, says the report. The U.S. ambassador in Egypt asked that Cairo meet the sultan's request with the aim of strengthening his regime and protecting Western interests in that country. As-Sadat, the weekly points out, promised Qabus ibn Sa'id that Egyptian troops will be sent to Oman at the earliest date.

SOVIET AID TO AFRICA DOESN'T CONTRADICT DETENTE

LD161934 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In an interview for the American TIME magazine, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts to strengthen relaxation of international tensions and to improve the political climate in the world. Our commentator Georgiy Tanov writes:

The general course of the Soviet foreign policy has again been confirmed. This brings to mind some of the questions asked by our listeners. Isn't there some contradiction in this, they asked, bearing in mind the fact that the Soviet Union gives considerable assistance to Africa, including military assistance. Only a few days ago, one of the leaders of ZAPU [Zimbabwe African Peoples Union] described as effective and substantial the support the Soviet Union and other socialist countries give to the struggle against the Ian Smith regime. The Soviet Union has explained its stand on that issue officially and at all levels. It stands for spreading relaxation of tensions to all parts of the world, including Africa. But, as Leonid Brezhnev said in his interview for the TIME magazine, it would be unjust and unrealistic to expect the people of Africa and other parts of the world to give up the struggle for freedom, for their lawful rights, for the sake of falsely interpreted relaxation. That, says the Radio Moscow commentator, applies fully to the south of Africa.

The liberation struggle of the people in that region doesn't run counter to relaxation of international tension. It is in full agreement with the ideas and decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. What is more, only a victory, a complete victory of the patriotic and anti-racist forces in the south of the continent can turn the region into a zone of permanent and stable peace.

It is the NATO unbrella that creates such comfortable conditions for the racists. Over a year ago, under pressure of the world public, the NATO powers were compelled to support the well-known United Nations resolutions on an embargo on arms shipments to South Africa, but those shipments continue. Lately there have been a series of scandalous exposures of the military contacts of the Western powers with Pretoria and Salisbury. Weapons and military equipment are sent there also in a roundabout way through third countries and under a flag of false companies. And last but not least, the problem of South Africa getting nuclear weapons is now far from being an African problem alone. All that is now being recalled only to make it quite clear who and how understand relaxation of tensions in the south of Africa. [sentence as heard]

'POLITICAL MANEUVERS' WON'T SAVE SMITH REGIME IN RHODESIA

LD162330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union], which is part of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, has published a statement. It says that last year the patriots waged a struggle against Smith's racist forces over practically the whole territory of Rhodesia and caused them great losses. In particular, over 8,000 Rhodesian soldiers were killed and about 300 important strategic and economic objects were put out of action.

It becomes clearer daily, our commentator [unnamed] notes, that Smith's racist regime will be unable to prevent its defeat by political maneuvers, acts of terror against the Zimbabwe African people, or brigand-like attacks on neighboring African countries.

In spite of all the racists' efforts and those of their protectors, they have not persuaded the broad masses of the Zimbabwe people to recognize the so-called transitional government, which was set up by Smith with the participation of African puppets. The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe has stated that it will continue the struggle to complete its victory and will not enter into any talks with puppet figures such as Muzorewa, Sithole, or Chirau, who are betraying their people.

It is also characteristic that a growing number of white Rhodesians on whom the Smith regime relies are coming to the conclusion that it will not be able to maintain its dominance in the country and continue to oppress and exploit the African population for much longer. Such a mood is described by the British OBSERVER, and statistical data is cited as corroboration of the constantly increasing departure of whites from Rhodesia. Thus last November alone about 2,000 people left Rhodesia; and over all of last year the white population of the country decreased by over 12,000. Even certain white ministers from among Smith's retinue resigned, which shows their lack of belief in the success of attempts to keep the racist regime in power.

One can hardly speak seriously about the new Rhodesian constitution drafted by the racists. Although formally it envisages the establishment of a majority government in Rhodesia, in reality it represents such dominance for the white majority that in fact all power will remain in its hands.

Rejecting all the racists' tricks and all the maneuvers of their protectors in the West, who in contravention of UN sanctions continue to supply weapons to the Smith regime, the Zimbabwe patriots are stepping up their blows against the enemy and bringing closer the victory of the just cause of the long-suffering people of Zimbabwe.

'TRANSITION TO SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION' PREPARED IN ETHIOPIA

LD161610 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 16, TASS--Advancement of Ethiopian agriculture and industry, development of trade and improvement of the working people's well-being--these are the tasks that are being resolved this year in the course of the nation-wide revolutionary campaign for development and centralized planning.

Addressing a seminar, devoted to this campaign, Gesese Wolde Kidane, member of the (?Standing) Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, said that Ethiopian agriculture was to increase grain output this year by 1.6 million centners. This will be achieved mainly by opening up about 83,000 hectares of new land. The state will provide the peasant associations and individual farmers with fertilizers, seeds, and machinery.

According to plan industrial output will grow 45.6 percent, mainly because of the effected restoration and modernization of enterprises, maximum use of their capacities and raising of labour productivity.

Gesese Wolde Kidane stressed that active participation of all the working people, their high political awareness and dedication to the ideals of the revolution constituted an earnest for the successful implementation of the plans. Only in this way will Ethiopia be able to overcome quickly her age-old backwardness and to build a solid foundation for transition to socialist construction.

PEOPLE'S 'ANGER,' NOT 'HAND OF MOSCOW' LED TO POL POT DOWNFALL

LD161035 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Report by A. Mozgovoy: "Freedom's Tread"]

[Text] The people of Kampuchea have won a great victory in their just struggle against the reactionary regime which has pursued a policy of genocide and tyranny for the past several years. Mass extermination of patriots, abolition of schools and hospitals and the transformation of Kampuchea into a big concentration camp was the tragic result of rule by a reactionary clique backed by Beijing [Peking] ruling circles dreaming of world hegemony. Even Western bourgeois press organs, that are currently playing the "China card" and squandering their compliments on Beijing, are forced to acknowledge that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was an offshoot of the Chinese "Cultural Revolution."

Faced with the collapse of its puppets in Phnom Penh, Chinese propaganda produced slanderous fabrications about Vietnam, accusing it without substantiation of aggression against Kampuchea. The aim of this falsification is obvious--to delude international public opinion and thus whitewash its own adventurist policy aimed at establishing dominance over other countries and peoples.

The cause of the powerful explosion of discontent was not the "hand of Hanoi" or the "hand of Moscow" but Kampuchea's pain and anger. It is now obvious to everyone that the whole people, finding in the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] a genuine mouthpiece of their hopes and aspirations, rose against the hated regime. The most recent events developed extraordinarily quickly. Having no support among the population, the reactionary clique literally scattered. The bloody regime's leaders would not have escaped just trial if their Beijing "friends" had not helped out, so agencies report, by rescuing their henchmen by plane.

The KNUFNS flag flies over Phnom Penh. The KNUFNS has published a minimum political program. In particular it says: "The citizens of Kampuchea living in the liberated zones are equal and have identical rights and duties in the political, economic and social fields. Inhabitants may return to their native villages, to their families, or chose to live where they wish." The long-awaited freedom is marching confidently across the long-suffering Kampuchean land.

PRC URGES JAPAN TO JOIN STRUGGLE AGAINST CAMBODIAN PATRIOTS

LD171024 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 17, TASS--Beijing [Peking] has urged Japan to unfold together with China struggle against the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) and in support of the reactionary, pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot. In this provocative appeal the Chinese leadership referred to the Japanese-Chinese "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" which was concluded last year and which has an article on "hegemony" that was included in the treaty on Beijing's insistence. With the help of this article Beijing seeks to draw Japan into its adventurist foreign policy.

The appeal of the Beijing leadership was forwarded by the Chinese ambassador in Tokyo, Fu Hao, to Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda whom he met on Tuesday.

According to press reports the Japanese foreign minister turned down Beijing's suggestion of joint actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN

LD171001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan. 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Heng Semrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS].

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people we send you and, through you, the Kampuchean people ardent [goryachiy] congratulations in connection with an event of historic significance--the victory of the patriotic revolutionary forces and the creation of the People's Revolutionary Council, which is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and the true expressor of the will and interests of the Kampuchean people.

This victory, achieved under the leadership of the KNUFNS, marks the triumph of the just cause of the Kampuchean patriots who rose to the resolute struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland. It puts an end to the gloomy days of tyranny and suffering to which the reactionary dictators had doomed the Kampuchean people.

As a result of the Kampuchean people's remarkable victory favorable new prospects are opened up for strengthening peace on the Indochina Peninsula, in accordance with the national aspirations of this region's peoples, without outside interference.

Kampuchea has acquired the opportunity, together with other peace-loving states, to make a fitting contribution to the development of cooperation and neighborliness in Southeast Asia in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of non-interference in one another's internal affairs.

Loyal to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national rights, the Soviet Union has invariably sided with the Kampuchean patriots and their combat vanguard--the KNUFNS. The Soviet Union will continue to develop and strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and to render the Kampuchean people support in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, nonalined Kampuchea marching along the socialist path.

May the friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

PHOMVIHAN INTERVIEWED ON THAI PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD121332 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, January 12, TASS--The visit paid to Laos by the prime minister of Thailand Kriangsak Chamanan marks a new step in the development of goodneighbour relations between the two countries, as an example of relations between countries with different social systems, it was stated by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, prime minister of the Laotian People's Domestic Republic in an interview to Thai television.

In the course of the negotiations, he noted, we discussed problems of mutual interest, particularly the problem of implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence in order to turn the Mekong into a river of genuine peace and friendship, and also the question of developing economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Kaysone Phomvihan stressed that the visit paid by the prime minister of Thailand would promote the expansion of bilateral relations in the interests of both peoples, and also the strengthening of the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

PRAVDA REPORTS FAVORABLE OUTCOME OF THAI-LAO SUMMIT

LD161439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Vientiane, 11 January--A joint Lao-Thai communique has been published at the conclusion of the official visit paid to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by a Thai Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. The communique stresses that during talks held between Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and K. Chamanan the two sides expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between Laos and Thailand, which are continuing to develop steadily.

ALL-UNION CULTURAL CONFERENCE ENDS IN MOSCOW 16 JAN

LD162320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The all-union conference of cultural workers ended in Moscow today. For 2 days the participants discussed questions dealing with the improvement of mass cultural work in rural areas. They received Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm and sincere greetings with great enthusiasm.

Discussing the report delivered by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, the participants noted the intense concern of the party and the state for the problems involved in satisfying the spiritual, vocational and cultural requirements of rural workers. The conference approved a message to all culture and art workers of the Soviet Union, calling on them to direct all their powers, knowledge and energy to the further development of socialist culture, and expressing general satisfaction with the rural workers' spiritual quest.

It was with great enthusiasm that the participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

MOSCOW DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR 1979 ADOPTED

LD170302 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Concern for Residents in Moscow Region"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--A vast social programme for developing the Moscow region has been drawn up for 1979. The local soviets, enterprises and offices have earmarked extensive funds for this purpose. A total of 7,000,000 sq metres of housing has been built in the first three years of the current five-year plan (1976-1980) at the expense of state capital investments (i.e., not counting the houses built privately). One hundred new secondary schools, 32 clubs, cinemas and lecture-rooms, 170 creches and kindergartens, and 39 hospitals and polyclinics were opened. The amount of services offered in the rural areas will grow by 10 percent as compared to 1978, and the residents of the region will get more dry-cleaning shops, laundries and hire centres. The concern of the state makes it possible to take another step towards solving one of the main problems facing our society--levelling out the living standards of the urban and rural population.

BREZHNEV GREETS WORKERS ON COMPLETION OF SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA

LD162246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the main editorial office of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, the collectives of the Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya Publishing House, Moscow Printing Works No 2 and the (Zinonis) Paper Factory.

The greetings message says:

Dear comrades: I heartily congratulate you on a remarkable event in our country's spiritual life: The completion of the third edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Produced by the creative efforts of the vast team of Soviet scientists, specialists, literary and arts figures and workers in state and public organizations, publishing houses and the polygraphic and paper industries, this 30-volume fundamental work has won deserved recognition in our country and abroad.

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia, a systematic collection of scientific knowledge, widely reflects the immense successes of the Land of October in the economy, science and culture and in the building of an advanced, socialist society. The material in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia presents a varied picture of the whole modern world and demonstrates the steady growth and strengthening of the countries of the socialist community, the development of the world communist and workers' movement and the national-liberation struggle of the peoples.

Soviet encyclopedic literature plays a large part in tackling the pressing tasks of socioeconomic and cultural construction and the communist uprising of the working people. I express my confidence that those engaged in science and culture will achieve new successes in spreading the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and modern scientific knowledge and will enrich the treasure house of Soviet spiritual culture with works worthy of our great age .

LEADERS SIGN LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER'S OBITUARY

LD170745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich Alekseyevskiy obituary]

[Excerpts] Our socialist agriculture has suffered a grave loss. Hero of Socialist Labor Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich Alekseyevskiy, a major organizer of socialist agriculture, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, has died in his 73d year following a long and serious illness.

Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich Alekseyevskiy was born 20 March 1906 in the city of Bobrov, Voronezhskaya Oblast.

In 1963, Ye. Ye. Alekseyevskiy was confirmed as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Irrigated Agriculture and Water Resources and in 1965 was promoted to the post of USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Churnenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.P. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, V.A.Kirillin, T. Ya. Kiselev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, V.N.Novikov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, M.P. Georgadze, A.I. Shibayev, B.N. Pastukhov, V.A. Karlov, M.S. Smirtyukov, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.K. Mesyats, A.A. Yezhevskiy, G.S. Zolutkhin, V.F. Promyslov, S.V. Zasukhin, P.P. Vavilov, P.N. Petukhov, I.N. Ponomarev, P.A. Polad-Zade, A.V. Aleksankin, A.S. Batrakov, I.I. Borodavchenko, O.B. Kanatov, B.A. Kudrin, V.F. Mokhovikov, T.P. Senkevich, V.G. Shtepa.

Grishmanov Obituary

LD170747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Ivan Aleksandrovich Grishmanov obituary]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Aleksandrovich Grishmanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Minister of the construction materials industry, died in his 73d year on 4 January following a serious illness.

A.I. Grishmanov was born 17 October 1906 in the village of Tatarinovo, Kalininskaya Oblast.

In 1961, I.A. Grishmanov was confirmed as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Construction Affairs and in 1965 was promoted to the post of USSR minister of the construction materials industry.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.A. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, K.V. Ruaskov, M.S. Gorbachev, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, V.A. Kirillin, T.Ya. Kiselev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, V.N. Novikov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, M.P. Georgadze, A.I. Shibayev, B.N. Pastukhov, I.N. Dmitriyev, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.Ya. Isayeve, N.V. Goldin, A.M. Tokarev, G.A. Karavayev, S.D. Khitrov, N.V. Timofevyev, B.V. Bakin, I.D. Sosnov, V.F. Promyslov, I.P. Dyatlov, A.M. Masterkov, I.N. Ponomarev, A.S. Boldyrev, A.Ya. Anpilov, L.Ye. Vinogradov, M.D. Vorobiyevskiy, P.A. Voronin, N.P. Kabanov.

BELORUSSIAN CP CC PLENUM APPOINTS BROVIKOV 2d SECRETARY

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 78 p 1 WA

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum was held 27 December in Minsk. The plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade A. N. Aksenov from his duties as second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR.

The plenum elected Comrade V.I. Brovikov second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and member of the Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The plenum released Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev from his duties as member of the Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work and his departure from the republic.

Brovikov Biography

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 78 p 1 WA

[Text] Vladimir Ignatyevich Brovikov was born in 1931 in the city of Vetka in Gomelskaya oblast; a Belorussian, member of the CPSU since 1958, higher education, candidate of philosophical sciences.

For 8 years, V. I. Brovikov was in journalistic work. In 1963 he was elected deputy secretary of the party committee of the Orshanskoye production kolkhoz-sovkhoz administration, and later second secretary of the Orshanskiy party raykom. From 1969 he was editor of the oblast newspaper VITSEBSKI RABOCHY, and was soon elected secretary of the Vitebskiy party obkom.

From 1972 V. I. Brovikov worked in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, for more than 5 of these years as deputy head of the department of organizational-party work.

TASS REVIEWS SOVIET BOOK ON IMPORTANCE OF ISLAM

LD131425 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["New Book by Soviet Orientalist"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 13, TASS--"In the present conditions when many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have cast off the yoke of colonialism and embarked on the road of socialist development, the peoples take exceedingly great interest in the Soviet Union's experience in building socialism, especially in the Soviet eastern republics. The socialist-oriented African and Asian countries are today tackling the same problems which arose in the early stages of revolutionary transformations in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Therefore, a study of the historical experience of the transition of once backward peoples of our country to socialism, bypassing capitalism, is assuming great importance," writes Talib Saidbekov, the Soviet scientist, in his book "Islam and Society", which was issued by the Nauka Publishers.

His work is devoted to the history of Islam's spread in the territory of the USSR, its functions in society, relationships between the state and religious organisations, believers and atheists.

In his book, the author analyzes the social functions of Islam in the conditions of a developed socialist society. Regarding Islam as an element of society, he defines its relation to other elements of the social structure, its niche in the social life of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

He also makes an attempt to find out the specific features in the status of Islam, stemming from the specifics of the noncapitalist development of society. In the author's opinion, this will enable the socialist-oriented countries to draw on the Soviet Union's experience in building a new life.

The author makes wide use of works by Soviet authors and Arabic studies of Islam.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES--On 13 January oblast party conferences in Tselinograd, Turgay and Kzyl-Orda discussed obkom reports and the tasks of oblast party organizations in implementing the decisions of 25th CPSU Congress and of the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in his speech at the plenum. At organizational plenums after the conferences, the following obkom first secretaries were elected: Morozov in Tselinograd, (Auyezbekov) in Turgay and (Isekov) in Kzyl-Orda. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU]

UKRAINIAN WRITERS UNION RESHUFFLE--A board plenum of the Ukrainian Writers Union held in Kiev on 10 January complied with Vasiliy Kozachenko's request and relieved him of his duties as board first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union in connection with his transfer to a creative job. Pavel Zagrebelnyy was elected board first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union. Yuriy Mushketik was elected board secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union. The plenum was addressed by Botvin, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 16 JAN

LD170623 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 16 January reports that Krasnodarskiy Kray farms will sell more than 4,360,000 tons of grain crops to the state this year, according to the workers' socialist pledges.

At 1100 GMT, the radio reports that machine operators in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine are engaged in snow retention work. This work has been carried out on more than 20 million hectares throughout the country. Snow retention work proceeds quickly in Kazakhstan's northern virgin regions, where it has been carried out on more than 10 million hectares.

The station says that the preparation of seeds for spring grain crops and grain legume crops in the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR has been completed. All seeds have been brought up to sowing standard. Large areas will be sown to highly fertile strains of Nagrada corn: (Zavet), which has been cultivated by Northern Caucasus selection specialists; and (Knyazhe-611), selected by Bulgarian scientists. These strains ripen almost a month earlier than those graded earlier, the station says. The allocation of arid lands in Turkmenia for sowing various strains of shrubs for fodder has been completed, the radio reports. It is planned to improve 50,000 hectares of pasture this year, mainly in the southeastern Karakum area where there are hundreds of thousands of sheep.

At 1600 GMT, the station reports that more than 50,000 fodder preparation units are operating on animal husbandry farms. The Ministry of Agriculture says that this means that fodder is being processed almost everywhere and fed to the animals in prepared form, the radio says. This is particularly important this season because autumn weather conditions were not conducive to high-quality fodder procurement. Fodder preparation work continued throughout the recent extreme cold. The report adds: "However, the fodder shops are not working at the proper productivity everywhere. A great number of them are not working in the RSFSR, Belorussia and Kazakhstan, and similar reports are coming in from Moldavia and Armenia."

STATUS OF EQUIPMENT SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

LD170807 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Yu. Grachev report: "Rural Orders Under Control"]

[Text] The first 1979 session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to agriculture has taken place. The participants' attention is focused on the winter concerns of crop growers and stockraisers. Opening the session, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment, noted that socialist competition, which has been launched widely on the initiative of the country's leading machine operators in workshops and repair enterprises, is promoting the successful preparation of the entire tractor and machine pool for the coming spring and summer fieldwork. Many farms have already fully repaired sowing and soil-cultivating machines and tools.

However, a number of oblasts and republics are lagging behind in the preparation of agricultural machinery. One reason for this is the nonfulfillment of rural orders by individual enterprises of the Ministeries of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-building, Automotive Industry, Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals Industry and Construction, Road and Municipal Machinebuilding.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises of the State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment are now experiencing a severe shortage of piston rings, rear axle housings, bush units, gaskets and other spare parts and rubber articles. All this is slowing the rate of repair of tractors, trucks and combines in the countryside. The Altay Motor Plant, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Association and the Krasnoyarsk and Barnaul Rubber Goods plants were named among the laggards at the session.

The situation regarding the preparation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the spring is further complicated by the fact that certain plants of industrial ministries are not fulfilling their targets for delivering the necessary machinery to the countryside. Thus, by 1 January 1979, the Kharkov, Altay, Tashkent and Pavlodar tractor plants, Altayselmash, Odeapochvomash and other enterprises owed agriculture more than 7,000 tractors and a significant quantity of plows, harrows and tractor attachments.

This spring, as the session participants noted, rural workers must carry out a far greater volume of work than last year. The worker collectives of industrial enterprises must take this into account in their plans and pledges. The staff session devoted special attention to the quality of vehicles and machines supplied to agriculture. It was stressed that in recent years more reliable, high-productivity machinery has begun to be supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Industry is adopting major measures to improve the quality of output for the countryside. However, despite this, tractors and agricultural vehicles still have design and technological shortcomings. This is indicated by the data from control checks on vehicles at testing stations, the results of inspections on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also reports from inspectors of the USSR State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment at the main industrial plants.

As a result of a failure to meet technical specifications and nonobservance of technological discipline last year, inspectors of the State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment returned a large number of tractors, SMD-62 and SMD-64 engines and Niva, Kolos and Sibiryak combines to the plants for the elimination of defects. At the same time, USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding plants received about 8,000 complaints from farms about tractors and engines and more than 4,000 about agricultural veheicles. In discussing these disturbing facts, the session participants demanded that enterprise leaders exert the greatest possible effort to improve the quality of machinery and spare parts supplied to the countryside.

The session also examined questions connected with material and technical provisions for livestock wintering on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A number of observations were made concerning the Ministry of Machinebuilding for Livestock and Fodder Production, whose plants were guilty for a considerable shortage in deliveries of machines and technical equipment to rural workers in 1978. The quality of machinery supplied to the countryside also leaves something to be desired. Thus, last year alone the "Gomselmash" Plant received more than 200 complaints from rural workers concerning KSK-100 combines. The rhythm of work is extremely irregular at the Syzranselmash and Pyatigorskselmash plants. The collectives of these and several other enterprises are not fulfilling the planned rural orders and are disrupting supplies of stockraising machinery and spare parts to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1979, also.

The session participants elaborated concrete measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in material and technical supply to agriculture.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments.